Business Nouces

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN-, as the STRAW HAT SEASON for 1856, with a stock which in Riem, variety and becury cannot be paralleled in New Tork, lesides the East Irdia HAT, confined exclasively to his or absence at, the seasorment includes Luteon, Leghern, Panama canton, Engists Brillians, Brown and White Senasts and many there braise. The styles, shapes and sizes a cas divertifies as the fabrica themselves; the crowns varying in hight at debe fabrica themselves; the crowns warying the high at determine in depth, so that old an young have an equally wide field or choice. The Brown and White Senaet Hate for you gimen or dooles. The Brown and White Senaet Hate for you gimen of does are particularly becoming. for choice. The Brown and White Great will be popular both at dheys, are particularly becoming, an will be popular both for town and country west this "animet. To meet the wants of the clergy a very handsome Black Straw Har has just been brought out at Grant's; and, in fact, there is no profession or brought out at Grant's; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, to style of face, to eccentricity of tests that has no been called for in producing this superb sendiment of Sin a mer fabrics. Grant's, No. 214 Broadway, coposite St. Pauls

THE EXCEEDING HOT WEATHER affects every body unpleasantly, more or less, but it does not trouble, to say extent worth mentioning, these who were KNOX's Harts. The reason is obvious. KNOX makes Hart that are "as light as a flatber," as nest as a Quakeress, and as hardsome as a full slown rose. The sun abices upon them with a cheery ray only They cost almost tothing, when their great good qualities are taken into consideration. So d at the corner of Bross way and Fulton et.

SUMMER HATS.—BANTA is now more than osually beey, and his stock of BEAVER HATS. STRAW and light FELT HATS, Is ratioly disappearing under the combined efforts of bot weather and goo unical prices. His assertment for generatin and HATS and CAPS for young people, and his infants FARCY HATS, and assortment of DEES HATS for boys, will be bound diversified and copinus. WM, BANTA, No. 106 Canal st., conner of Wooster st.

SUMMER HATS .- DRAB BEAVERS, PEARL and WHITE CASSIMERES, FIGE FELTS, PANAMAS and LEGHORN-WERSTERS. SENNIT HATS in all their variety, at KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canalet.

FOURTH OF JULY-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE -The Common Council have concluded to make the usual demon stratums in celebrating the glocious Fourth, with an exhibition of fireworks and such exclosive moversia at the various City Parks, but Lexas will celebrate every day by selling his superb Hats, corner of Chalham and Pear-size

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, | Comparison | Com

GRANITE HALL .- Those in want of well-made

SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock SUMMER STOCK.—Our large and elegate wood of Summer Chorning is now ready and as sale, embracing supportant of the summer of the

DE GROOT'S, OAK HALL, Nos. 84 AND 86 FUL-Alesca Coals.

Drap d'Ete and Italian Cloth Coats...

White Pock Coats...

P. L. ROGERS'S Clothing Warehouse is in a state of siege; he has put cown his prices, and offers the most superb sacretment of the latest fashions in Geotlaman's SUMMER CLOTHING to be found in New York; go at once; the building is conspicuous from every point, corner Nassau and Fulten sta, opposite The Herald Office.

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 BROADWAY,
ABOVE NINTH STR :E7 FOURTH OF JULY.-Ladies, if you wish black d Gaiver Boots at 12/ per pair, Slippers, Tiea, Bus Toilet Slippers, from 6/ to 10/; with Boye', Missed iten's Boots and Sucres, of all kinds and prices, pa J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134 Canal st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-SHITH & LOUISBURY, No. 45 Broadway, near Grand e., are now offering their large stock of Carpetrug and Otlelotus, at extraordinary low prices.

English Yalver Carpets as low as 11/ per yard.

English Tapearay and Brussels Carpets as low as 8/

And all other goods equally low.

SINGER'S SEWING MACFINES.—One thousand sollars a year is a fair estimate of the carmines of a good operator with one of Singeras' larest impreved pigh-speed Machines. The season for quitting livings and for other profitable work is close at band, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large me ofscturing establishments, are vasily superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for sid and infarior ones on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 326 Broadway. SINGER'S SEWING MACFINES .- One thousand

SEWING-MACHINES.—The GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, better to accommodate their in creased business, have REMOVED to the large and convenien sters (first floor) No. 49 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block. The most complete and perfect stock of SEWING-MACHINES, MA-CHINE SILK, THEEAU and NIEDLES WILL always found here and all are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAPES,-The HERRING'S PATERS: United States of the Control of t

TO CAPITALISTS .- CHATHAM-SQUARE PROP-ERTY on the line of the Bowrey Extension—Will be sold at auction by Cole & Chilton, June 30, consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham squre, Bowery, Catha

HOT WEATHER GOODS,-Thin UNDER-GAR-HOT WEATHER CRAVATS, thin GLOVES, thin HALF-HOSE, and the translation of the competer Shirts, in all sizes, Wholesale and Retail. Prices upselve Shirts, in all sizes, Wholesale and Retail. Prices was No. 61 Nassau et.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED Magnesia, and is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasant taste. Four first-premium alver medals and a World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the market. For saie by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the man-facturer.

T. J. Husband, Philadelphia.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourkes have improvements possilist to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty. sase and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best cock is the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyn. Sold at Batchelon's, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the city, be-sides 15 Second-Hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

H. Waters, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulvers and Scree drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by the virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and shin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting overstion of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion is

TERRIBLE CATASTROPLE.--AWFUL DISCLOSURES TERRIBLE CATASTROPLE.

Lyon's Powper for Bugs, Anta, Roaches, Moths, and Fleas,
If you exatter in the holes are death to all these.
It is free from poleon; while his famous BlackEvic Pills.
The Rate and Mice it most sweety kills.
Depot No. 424 Broadway, and for sale by Druggists.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

Exciting Naws from Braver Island—Arrest and Resistance of the Mormons.—The Detroit Advertiser of Monday gives an account of the arrest, by the Deputy Sheriff of Mackinaw County and his posse, of a number of Mormons at Beaver Island, who were accessed of setting fire to some houses, committing thefts and other depredations on other portions of the Island. At Beaver Harbor five men were arrested and taken on board the steamer, charged with theft, &c. We were able to learn but two of their names. They are Field and Briggs. Considerable resistance was offered, and it was not until the armed posses with the Sheriff leveled their weapons to fire upon them that they submitted. While making these arrests another man, whose name is Samuel Wright, interferedpo prevent the arrests being made. He drew a pistol at one of the officers, but it was immediately taken from him, and he was taken on board with the other prisoners. The six were brought to Mackinaw, and are new confined at that place. It was thought that Strang, who was recently shot by some of his own sect, could not possibly survive. His lower limbs from his hips down were entirely paralyzed. The report that he would recover is thought to have been put affeat by the Mormons to intimidate people from coming there to make arrests. The two men who shot Strang also went upon the Michigan, and returned again to Mackinaw. Considerable excitement prevails at Mackinaw and Washington Harbor against Strang and his followers, and armed forces are fitting out at both places for the purpose of going to Beaver Harbor to make arrests. A company of one hundred men was already formed at Washington Harbor, and a company of fifty at Mackinaw. They would proceed to the Island with sail vessels. While the steamer Michigan was at the Island. A. R. Williams of De Tour was at Strang's house, and identified property which had been stolen from him some time previously. Strang had issued an edict, stating that he bad had a revelation from God; and that the U. S. steamer Michigan must never

Over 200,000 bushels of wheat and corn were shipped from the Upper Lake ports for Oswego during the week ending June 27. New-Mork Daily Cribune

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1866 Governor Seward's Speech The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the mission of Batres, is new ready, in pamphiet fort

Summer's Speech. on Kansas Affairs-32 pages

A limited number of advertisements are taken in WEEKIY TRIBUNE at the race of one dollar a line This paper has attained a circulation of 169,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising is the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary o State, transmitting the proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners at Paris to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens for debts and satisfaction against the French Government, according to the Convention between this country and France, April 3, 1803. Mr. Clayton called attention to the document because it completely refuted the ground upon which the President based his veto of the French Spoliation bill, and showed that Mr.

Pierce's veto was an error in fact.

Mr. Douglas's bill for the Admission of Kansas was taken up, and a night session resolved upon. Mr. Adams's motion to strike out the clause giving oreigners, who have declared their intention to be come citizens, the right to vote in Kansas, was adopted-22 to 15. Mr Wilson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert instead, that "All acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas, or any Assembly acting as such, are hereby declared void and of no effect." An earnest and excited debate followed, in which Meesrs. Wilson, Wade, Seward, Toombe, Pugh and others participated. Mr. Wade's criticism on the President's course, and on the speech of his colleague, Mr. Pugh, brought forth a volley of low blackguardism from the latter gentleman, which induced the Chair to call him to order. Mr. Seward ably advocated Mr. Wilson's motion, and characterized the bill as one calculated to make Kansas a Slave State In the course of his remarks he said: "The day for compromises has ended " Read the debate.

In the House of Representatives an abortive at tempt was made to change the daily hours of meeting The reading of the Report of the Investigating Com mittee was concluded, and a Southern effort to cause the documents to be read also failed. The report was referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed, and the minority of the Committee was allowed ten days to submit a report.

The Life of Frement.

We had well-fourded h pes of being able to issue the Campaign Life of Col FREMONT on the latinst. but owing to unexpected defficulties in procuring some importar t materials we are most reluctantly compelled to disappoint our friends, and to postpone the publication, for a few days longer We trust, however, that the delay will only contribute to the excellence of the work, which we are the more anxious to render as complete and authentic as possible, because all sorts of imperfect and false statements are being put in circulation with a view to injure Col. Fremout in the esteem and affections of the People.

The over-sup ly and decline is price of beef cattle at Buli's Head yesterday occurred as prognosticated. Our report shows 3,383 offered, that were estimated to average 700 lbs. each of beef, which would make 2,368,100 lbs., the average price of which was about nine cents-a decline of two cents in two weeks-and the highest asking price for the best, ten cents. In consequence of the low prices at which the cattle were sold butchers bought more freely, and probably 600 were taken by graziers. Butchers must not forget to share the advantage of the reduction with consumers.

A Mass State Convention of the people of Vermont, held yesterday, nominated RYLAND blackleg as United States Marshal for California—
FLETCHER of Cavendish, for Governor; James M. had been appointed Chief Justice of Kappen from Slade of Middlebury, for Lieut. Governor; and Henry M. Bates of Northfield, for Treasurer, and indorsed the nomination of Fremont and Dayton.

We give elsewhere the particulars of a frightful ecident in Philadelphia.

Herbert, who shot the waiter Keating, was yesterday indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Washington and committed to jail for trial.

It appears by the latest advices from Kansas that among the other persons murdered there in cold blood for the crime of being Free-State men, is a Mr. Gay, who held office under the U. S. Government as an Indian Agent. We know not his history, but doubtless he was some Democrat who had obtained the appointment before the extension-of-Slavery plank had been added to the Democratic platform and who by some accident or other had escaped removal.

This murder, perpetrated by some of their own party, seems to have alarmed the citizens of Westport, Missouri, who have taken a leading part in all the outrages of which Kansas has been the scene. Had Mr. Gay been merely a Free-State man, no doubt, to judge from their past history, the people of Westport would have highly approved of his murder, and would probably bave honored the murderer, a la Brooks, by presenting him a rifle, a bowie-knife, or a hatchet, whichsoever might have been the instrument of the murder. But considering that he was a United States officer. the people of Westport are a little alarmed, and have passed resolutions condemning the act, and offering a reward for the arrest of the murderers.

President Pierce, as established by the case of the Indian agent Clark, allows his Indian agents in Kaneas to commit murders with impunity. Whether he will exhibit the same nonchalance in allowing them to be murdered remains to be seen. Had the murdered Indian agent been a Pro-Slavery man, doubtless we should have had a great rumpus about it; as he happened to be a Free-State man, it is likely his murder, like all the other murders perpetrated of late in Kansas, will go unnoticed and unpunished. In fact, the President will, it is likely, consider himself very much obliged to the murderers for having detected this Free-State interloper in possession of a Federal office, and for having, by his summary murder, saved our tender-hearted President the necessity of turning him out. This murderer, indeed, so far from being punished, is much more likely to be appointed to the first Kansas office in the President's gift.

greatly agitated by a gross act of judicial tyranay

Passuore Withsurson, held in prison for so weeks without bell or man-prize upon a pretended charge of contempt, till at last the Judge more moved, we suspect, by the indignant remon of the press, than by any returning sense of justice or decency -was driven to discharge him. At the present moment, an act of judicial outrage of a for grosser and more serious character-by which not merely the liberty but the lives of many innocent and estimable persons are struck at-is in the process of execution, without having yet attracted a titbe of the attention that it deserves. Encour aged by the impurity of Kace, whom the Isme pursuit of justice has not yet overtaken, but whe, we trust, will yet meet with his deserts. Chief Justice Lecompte of Kansas has striven to outdo that Pernsylvania Jeffreys, and has stepped forward to contest, and that not without success, the leadership of the atrocious Judges of America.

We allude, of course, to the numerous warrants of arrest for high treason issued in Kansas, under which Governor Robinson and others are now held close prisoners-not being even allowed any communication with their friends; from one of which Govern or Reeder is a fugitive, and threatened with arrest as such, and upon which new arrests are made in Kansas from day to day-the United States dragoous, under the command of Colone Summer, being employed at present as the chief instruments of these infamous outrages. The indictments against Reeder, Robinson and others who were arrested at the same time, were based upon an alleged participation of those gentiemen in framing the Topeka constitution and acceptance of office under it But, according to the latest accounts from Kansas, as given in the 1-tters of our special correspondent, the Border-Ruffian exposition of the law of treason has received a new interpretation. While Donaldson, Jones, Pate, and the other scoundrels who sacked Lawrence and burnt Osawattamie go at large unmoested several of them still holding commissions from the President as Federal officers of the Territory, Lee mpte is now issuing, and the dragoous are serving, warrants for high treason against all the men who, hearing of the danger of Lawrence, assembled in arms and commenced to march thither with a view of protecting the town and its inhabitants from robbery and murder!

When, some time since, a collection was published of the lives of Atrocious English Judges, it was objected by some critics that the work had no application to the present times and to us, and that t was absurd to imagine that among our Judges here in the United States, any parallels could be found for these transstlantic monsters. Such was the criticism then urged, and not without a certain degree of plausibility; and yet, among all the murde rous misapplications and stretchings of the law of treason by which the English Bench has been disgraced, and which are set down as the chief atrocities of the worst English judges, not a case cen be found which, for barefaced abuse of authority, and total disregard of every principle of law, can be compared to these Kansas arrests. By the law of England, to imagine or compass the death of the King is high treason, and the Courts have comprehended within that idea such numerous and diverse acts that the very worst rulings on the subject, of the very worst of the English Judges, do not lack a certain color and show of law. Warned by these abuses, the Constitution of the United States has expressly provided that treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States-a provision in the very face and eyes of which these Kansas arrests have been made. The most shameless English Judges have never wanted some coloring of law, even for their very worst acts. Chief Justice Lecompte proceeding in direct defiance of the law, and contemptuously tramples, along with every suggestion of reason and color of justice, the Constitution of the United States under

If this were only the decision of a Border-Ruffian Chief Justice, or some wretched knave or stupid fool such as Lecompte evidently is, who by some accident-like that which recently led President Pierce to commission a notorious gambler and which office he had been dismissed so soon as his scandalous incapacity and gross corruption and abuse of his official authority became known, in that case the matter would be less serious. But as the matter now stands, it is not Chief Justice Lecempte, it is the President of the United States and his unscrupulous Attorney-General, Caleb Cushing, who must be looked upon as the responsible parties for this abuse of the judicial power of the United States for the most detestable of purposes. It is not merely Judge Lecompte, it is the President of the United States, at whose pleasure be holds office, who is to be held responsible for this Kapsas law-far outrunning any English atrocity-that to imagine or compass the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas is high treason.

Surely, this infamous prostitution of the Judicial authority of the Government to the vilest party purposes; this attempt, made with the counten and with the tacit approval, if not by the secre instigation, of the President of the United States and his law adviser, to subject to the penalties of high treason the exercise in Kansas of the most elementary rights of a Free Government-rights expressly guaranteed over and over again by the Constitution of the United States: this deadly blow, aimed at the very vital principle of our Demoeratic Government, surely cannot be suffered to

pass without remonstrance. It is impossible that Congress should adjourn without distinctly taking notice of this most atrocious outrage, and making every possible exertion for the liberation of the unfortunate citizens thus falsely imprisoned on these baseless charges. Pierce and his advisers may, and probably will, refuse to listen to any remonstrance or any argument. They have waded too deep into this sea of bloody out rages to think of turning back. But, thank God, in this country the people rule. They will bear, they will come to the rescue. Our Pierces, Cushings and Lecomptes will vanish from the scene, and justice, right and law shall yet triumph.

The nomination of William L. Dayton of New Jersey for the Vice-Presidency, brings him more prominently than ever before the people; and a general anxiety, no doubt, prevails among those who have not been familiar with his political and personal history, to know something more of him. Although Mr. Dayton has been long and honorably connected with the United States Senate, yet the greater portion of his life has been spent within his native State; and in the pursu suce of a rule some time ago made by him, his legal efforts have been almost entirely confined to that State. We remember that two years since. in a case in which he was anxiously requested to act in the Supreme Court of the State of Newperpetrated by Judge Kane of Pennsylvania upon | York, he declined upon the ground that his en-

g-gements for bis own State were as many as could properly be actended to; and the same press of home business has prevented him from making a more frequent appearance before the Supreme Court at Washington, where his position has long been a most bonorable one. Since the death of Garret D. Wall, and the

removal of George Wood to this city, Mr. Dayton has unquestionably had no equal at the New-Jersey

bar, and a confirmation of his honorable standing

may be found in the fact that he resigned his seat

up n the Bruch of the Supreme Court in obedieno: to the general demand for his services as an advocate and counsel. We have had the pleasure of listening to him on trials of exciting interest, and not even those familiar with his manner of address in the Senate Chamber-so calm, logical and full of gentlemanly courtesy-are at all a ware of the pervous force and almost fierce energy with which he pursues and annibilates an opposite chain of argament, especially in criminal cases. He has been connected with the Whig party from his first entrarce open public life to the time when that party became virtually dissolved in the exciting questions of the last few years; and in all the party struggles-in which he has never been found backward to take a decided stand-he has ever displayed that courteous consideration for oppotents, which to a great extent removed bim from the bitterness of party feeling. In the separation for some time manif sting itelf between the men of Northern and of Southern principles, he has from the first been found on the side of Freedom. Indeed, when in 1850 Henry Clay introduced his famous Omnibus bi l, which was the basis of the "compromise" afterward effected, Mr Dayton boldly and manfully resisted that great Whig leader, and nobly maintained his fidelity to Liberty in defiance of party discipline and official influence. No doubt this was the means of preventing his appointment to a foreign n ission under the Fillmore administrationan appointment for which he was regarded as peculearly fitted, and which it was believed at one time had been tendered him. In personal appearance the nominee for the Vice-Presidency bears decided marks of superiority. At fifty-four he is a shade stouter in figure than when we first knew him nearly thirty years ago; but he has lost nothing by the change. His face is dark, and full of intellect and character, but singularly placed and kind in expression. In contradistinction to the dist nguished man with whom he is put in nomination. he has steadily resis ed the "beard movement," and still keeps the closely shaven face of twenty

Sears ago. An incident in Mr. Dayton's early life, and first appearance at the bar, may remind the reader of Patrick Henry and Brinsley Sheridan in their momentary failure and ultimate triumph: Though for several years past resident at Trenton, the capital of the State, he began practice in one of the eastern counties, and made his maiden argument in a small country village, in one of the petty and vexatious cases common in rustic communities. He has won his way to his present position without the aid of wealth at the outset, and of course had to begin the struggle of the profession at the bottom. Opposed to him in the case in question was a wily old lawyer, extremely satirical, with some talent and much experience, and well known in the criminal records of the country as the man who ferreted out the strange involvements of the supposed murder case of Russel Colvin, in Massachuette. He tad a habit of making a dead set at young lawyers, and came down upon our aspirant with merciless force. Mr. Dayton had a slight peculiarity in his utterance, and the old lawyer unfeelingly dwelt upon it. He had, too, the worst side of the case, and every art was used against him, so that he quitted his first court-room, in public opinion, having failed; and his opponent nade some jibing outside remarks on the occasion

The "young lawyer" was naturally eager for his revenge-and it came. Very soon he found another opportunity to match himself against his opponent, who was very willing to enjoy a second triumph. The case was one of those complicated iniquities, a "horse trial." and the old lawyer had taken so ne undue means to procure evidence. His young opponent ferreted out the delinquency, arranged the testimory, kept it back until his antagonist had completely entangled himself, and then opened his battery of evidence and phil ppic upon him. Twenty-five or thirty years has not diminished the recollection in that neighborhood of the withering denunciations and the scorching sarcasm he heaped upon the man who had scorned him, until he woke one long, loud shout in the court-room, that could not be suppressed, and the whole assembly absolutely hissed at the offender. The rivals were never pitted again-in fact the old lawyer, we believe, never plead another case; while William L. Dayton went upward and onward to the head of the Bar of New-Jersey, to the Supreme Bench, to the Senate Chamber, and even to the well-merited nemination of a great party for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic.

We have waited in vain for some explanation of Mr. Fillmore's late declaration in favor of nullification and the dissolution of the Union in case the Presidential election should not result in a certain manner. With a voice of solemn emotion, he has repeatedly proclaimed that, in the event of the choice of a Republican President, it was "madness or folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief "Magistrate"-a proclamation which, we are told, his friends received with cheers. So, too, he continued, if the Southern States should cast a majority of the electoral votes and should elect slaveholders' for President and Vice-President, he and his friends would not submit to it for a moment; and this sentiment he also expressed in a style to draw applause from the sympathizing

Now, this is pullification with a vengeance. I is a plain and unmistakable avowal that Mr. Fillmore regards the Constitution as of no account in comparison with the private wish of this or that minerity, and is ready to overthrow it, and destroy the Union, if the Presidential election should pro duce a result which does not suit him. He will justify "our Southern brethren" for destroying it if the Republican candidate is elected-just as he would himself basten to destroy it if the Southern States, though by strictly constitutional and legal means, should elect slaveholders as President and Vice-President. So little is the Constitution sacred in the eyes of Mr. Fillmore, and so small is his respect for the law, that he is ready to plunge the country into civil war if the chances of a Presidential campaign should not turn out just to his mind! A good deal has been said because a wellknown Senator once affirmed that the Law of God was even more worthy of reverence than any human statute, and that indeed the Constitution was admirable because it incorporated in itself

much of that Higher Law; but set at should be the public judgment respecting this ex-P-rendent who thus holds the Coordination and the Laion as of inferior authority to the passions of the atomeat, ard announces his readiness to complie for their overthrow if he should be dissatisfied with the is-

age of an election ! Are we to have the practices of Mexico and the South American Republics introduced among us, and is the party beaten at the polls to resort to revolution and civil war? Such at least is the doctrine of Mr. Fil more, and if there were any possibility of its prevailing the prospect of the country would be dark indeed. But we are reassured by the belief that the numbers of his supporters, always exceedingly limited, must be reduced to comparatively nothing by the folly of his late treasons ble avowals.

The people of Missouri, it seems, or rather a miserable mob, whom the substantial citizens of Missouri, if they have the inclination, are without the courage or spirit to suppress, have assumed the authority of determining what citizens of the United States may or may not pass through that State; in fact, of preventing all citizens of the nen-lay holding States from passing up the Misparties, from the Free States, passing up the Misseuri River, are reported to have been stopped, rebbed of their arms, and then turned back and obliged to respect their steps.

We have some curiosity to see how the Administraten at Washington, and their supporters in Congress, will regard these acts of pilacy and robbery, or whether they will think them worthy of any bot e- at all. Mr. Cas-, who appears entinly to have overlocked all the recent outrages, abuses of authority, and neglect to exercise it, in Kauras, called attention, a day or two since, to what he justly characterized as "a very grave transaction"-the precismation, namely, by the Governor of Washington Territory, of martial law, and the arrest and sending away of a Judge because he persisted in issuing writs of habeas corpus. Suppose Mr. Cass should also call attention to the proclamation of martial law against the citizens of the Free States by the Missouri mob, and the arrest and sending away by the same mob of citizens of the Free States peaceably passing through the State with a view to settlement in Kansas. Had such an outrage toward citizens of the United States occurred in Mexico, Central America or Cubs, we should instantly have had ships of war under sail, messages to Congress, and a great stir in the Executive Department. Is the Missouri mob to be allowed to perpetrate outrages which from the hands of foreign desperadoes would be met with the alternative of instant redress or a declaration of war! Outrages of this sort are of the most dangerous consequence. They ought not to be, and they will not be submitted to. The imbecile Government that stands still in such au emergency, is justly chargeable with promoting civil war.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR KANSAS !

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30, 1856. I have already mentioned the fact that the supporters of Buchanan and Fillmore, alarmed by the uprising of the masses throughout the Free States in behalf of Free Kansas and her wronged, robbed and bunted people, are now visibly anxious to patch up a compromise or settlement of some kind.

And we on the other side are also anxious for a settlement if it can be effected on terms which secure to the free settlers of Kansas their inalienable rights. What we demand and must insist on

I. The admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under her Free and Republican Constitution framed at Topeka last Fall, in obedience to the

will of three-fourths of her people. II. A declaration by Congress annulling or dis crediting the acts of the conventicle of Border Ruffians held at Shawnee Mission last Summer, fraudulently pretending to be a Territorial Legisthat he was chosen by voters sent over from Missouri for that express purpose, in flagrant violation of the fundamental rights of the actual residents and citizens of Kansas.

III. The deliverance of Charles Robinson, G. W. Brown, G. W. Deitzler and other leading patriots of Kansas now imprisoned under indictments for High Treason, found by a scandalously packed jury under a charge from Judge Lecompte which defies the constitutional definition of treason and carries us back to the darkest ages of unbridled

1V. Just compensation to the Free settlers of Kansas who have been plundered, harassed, and outraged by the Border-Ruffian battalions launched egainst them from Missouri and other Slave States for the express purpose of dragooning them into submission to Slavery or driving them from the

V. Punishment of the devastators of Lawrence and other Free-State settlements, and murderers of Dow, Barber, Brown and others, whose only offense was their desire and efforts to make Kansas Free State

-So much Justice inflexibly demands; and tho who wish to settle the Kansas difficulties should direct their exertions toward securing it. Do justice, and peace follows of course. If Congress will simply admit Kansas as a Free State, I shall be willing to accept that as a first installment of justice, and let the rest lie over to the next Session. But any offer to compromise, or manifestation of a desire for adjustment, which does not involve the dmission of Kansas, is mockery and insult, be-

I. It leaves the People of Kansas in the power of those who have thus far oppressed, defrauded, outraged, plundered, enslaved and murdered them. What reason have we for believing that these, should Congress adjourn and leave them in power over Kansas, would treat her any better hereafter than they have done?

II. It leaves the Border Ruffians immense powers by their own frauds and iniquities. The testimony taken by the Investigating Committee, not from one party, but from both, proves beyond a shadow of dispute that the Free-State party composed an immense majority-more than two to one-of the legal voters of Kansas on the 30th of March, 1855, when her Territorial Legislature was chosen. But for gigantic, long-plotted and widely-ramified frauds at that election, that Legislature would have been everwhelmingly Free State. We demand, therefore, that Slavery shall be divested of all the advantages achieved for her by means of those frauds. Is not this naked justice?

III. It suspends the destiny of Kansas on the result of some future election, for the honesty of which we can have no guarantee, and which, judg-

ing hom experience we know will be debauched by violent. fraud and o gastized orime But we will not come at to suspend the fate of Kansse on the toes of a copper, even if it were sure to be toosed fairly. IV. When the election was held (March 30, '56)

on which the destiny of Karsas under the Nebraska Act plainly binged, a large majority of her legal voters (as is proved by the late investigation) were Pree State. Their voice was only stiffed by concerted invasion, violence and fraud. Any settlement which leaves the perpetrators and beneficiaries of this fraud in possession of the advantageathey thereby elutched, would be inignitions and a bounty on crime. Any settlement which does not place the Free-Sta'e party in as good position as if those frauds had never been commit ted, will be a triumph of injustice. But if there had been no frauds at that election, the whole for ritory would have ever since been under Free State rule, with a Free State delegate in Congress, sheriffs and judges in all the counties, eletion offi cers in the various districts, &c.; Lawrence undevestated, and the Border Ruffians chased out of the State by legal process. Nobody can doubt that, under such suspices, Kansas would have ere this submitted to Congress a Free-State Constitution against which no cavil could be raised. Now if it were true that the Border Ruffians have since been enabled through the power they obtained by their fraude at the Legislative Election, to drive out, kill, or keep out Free-State men enough, takea in connection with those of their own strpe whom their supremacy has brought in, to give them a present majority in the Territory, it would still be clear that they have no moral or equitable rights founded on these resul's of their original usurpation and villainy.

The first installment of justice to Kansas, the ouly reliable promise of peace, is her admission as a State under her Free Constitution. Admit that the formation of this Constitution was not attended with all desirable formalities, it is still clear that they who, by violence, usurpation and fraud, divested the Free-State movement of these legal formalities and sanctions, have no right to plead their own wrong, or its fruits, in bar of the funda mental rights of a free people. No compromise can be just, therefore, which does not bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State.

CONGRESS ON KANSAS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30, 1856. In the Senate, Mr. Douglas made a report in favor of Mr. Toomba's bill to quiet the disturbances

in Kansas by providing for a Census and a Constitutional Convention. Douglas's Report pettifogs the whole case, and is very savage on the Free-State men in the Territory and in Congress. It particularly denounces Gov. Seward's bill. Mr. Collamer explained that he was not advised

that a Report was to be presented until it was read in Committee this morning. He was allowed to put in a minority report to-morrow morning.

A motion to print 10,000 extra copies was made and referred to the Printing Committee.

In the House, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Previous Question was ordered on Saturday. Voted down by 10 majority,

Mr. Grow preceded to make the closing speech in favor of the bill. He spoke forcibly, and gave way before the expiration of his hour to Mr. Mc-MULLEN of Va., who spoke in favor of sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HAVEN of N. Y. wished further information as to the number of votes cast at the election to ratify the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. TRIPPE of Ga. pressed a similar inquiry. Mr. GROW explained that there was a state of anarchy and virtual civil war in Kansas when that election was held-that at many places the polls were obstructed by force.

Mr. WAKEMAN saked whether there were any emonstrances from Kansas against the Free-State Constitution.

Mr. Grow replied that there were not, but that there were several petitions in its favor.

Mr. W. asked a further question, was here arrested by the expiration of Mr. Grow's

The question was first on Mr. DUNN's amendment (repealing so much of the Nebraska act a declares the Missouri Restriction inoperative and void)-moved as an amendment to Stephens's substitute. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the vote declared-Yeas, 109; Nays, 102.

the vote declared—Yeas, 109; Nays, 102.

YEAS—Messrs Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbeur, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Sresslaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Penr., Campbell of Olio, Clarks of N. Y., Clark of Coun., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragis, Camback, Damrell, Davis, Dean, De Witt, Dick. Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edis, Edwards, Emrie, Plagier, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbet, Granger, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hollowsy, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Oho, Howard, Hughston, Keisey, King, Knapp, Kuight, Knowiton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Mescham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Oliver of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Oliver of N. Y., Parter, Pearce, Felton, Pannington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Farbance, Robbins, Roberts, Robbson, Babin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Stranshan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Traffon, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wia, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Walch, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, 169.

Me., Watson, Weich, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth 169.

NAYS—Mesers, Alken, Allen, Barclay, Barks laie, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Boock, Bowie, Boyee, Branch, Brooks, Surnett, Cadwalder. Campbell of Ky, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Als., Cox. Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Day, Denver, Dowdell, Zdauundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, jr., Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Mc., Good, Greenwood, Hall of Iows, Harris of M. Harris of Ma. Harris of Ma. Harris of Ma. Harris of Ma. High Mann, Hoffman, Houston Jewett, Joses of Tenn. Jones of Penn. Keitt, Kelly, Kannett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Ky., H. Marshall of Ky., Harwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Jind, Millson, Nichols, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Facker, Faine, Peck, Phelps, Forter, Fowell, Rust, Sandide, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tonn., Smith Vs., Smith of Ala, Sneed, Spinner, Stephans, Stewart, Swope, Taibott, Tsylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vall, Valk, Walker, Warner, Warkins, Wheeler, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tonn.

The question now recurred on Mr. Stephens's substitute, as amended by the addition of Dunn's

Mr. STEPHENS wished to withdraw his substitute, but objection was made, and it was voted down by Yeas and Nays-Yeas, two: (Dunn and Scott Harrison); Nays, 210.

A motion to commit to the Committee of the

Whole was lost by 101 to 109, as follows:

YEAS—Measrs. Alkan, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Benneth Miss., Bocock, Branch, Broom, Bennett, Cadwalader, Casbell of Ky, Carlie, Caruthers, Caske. Cingman, Cof Ga., Cobb of Ala. Cox, Craige, Crawford, Callen, videon, Denver, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmundson, Elliott, Igitah, Erbaridge, Easte, F. Paulhere, Florence, Foscar, Fall of Me., Greenwood, Hais of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Alkarison, Haven, Earbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jawett, Jos of Tenn., Jotes of Fenn., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Ridwe, Lake, Letcher, Lindey, Lumphin, A. K. Marshall of Ky Marshall of Ill. Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ital Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Faine, Peck, Phelps, Poster, Powill Furyen, Quitman, Resity, Ricand, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Santiage, Savage, Seward, Sborter, Suult of Tenn., Saisth of Va. Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Tripe, Underwood, Valt, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whester, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright Fenn., Jollicoffer—101.

NAYS—Measrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barday, Sennett of N. Y., Banson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishor, Barday, Sennett of N. Y., Banson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishor, Barday, Sennett of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dakkurfee, Idle, Edwards, Emrie, Figier, Galloway, Giddings, War, Horton of N. Y., Herton of Ohio, Havard Vales, Kins, Kins, Kins, Leven of Ohio, Havard Vales, Kins, Kins, Kins, Leven of Ohio, Havard Vales, Marchand Comments, Leven of Ohio, Havard Vales, Marchand Comments, Leven of Ohi